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ESSAY OF T. J. RANDOLPH, Esq.

We mentioned in our last, in terms of commendation, the essay of Mr. Randolph, delivered before the Agricultural Society of Albemarle county, Virginia, and promised to give our readers a few extracts from it. This it is our purpose now to do, and regret our inability to give the whole of Mr. R's admirable paper. Before we give them, it is due to the reader, as well as to the author, that we abstract the substance of his preliminary remarks.

Mr. Randolph insists with truth and power, that Agriculture from its importance to all the substantial interests of mankind, is among the most useful avocations and necessary arts, for the prosperity and well being of nations. He lays it down as an axiom, that no people have preserved a permanent power and wealth, whose agriculture has not advanced and prospered with that power: that the Republics of Venice and Genoa are striking examples of an ephemeral greatness, derived from commerce alone, not united with agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts, declining more rapidly than they arose. A few miserable huts of beggarly Arabs, scattered amidst the ruins of magnificent temples and porticos, mark the site of the ancient Paduor or Palmyra, whose power, derived from commerce, enabled it to contend for the empire of the East, with Imperial Rome; and whose friendship for two centuries, was courted with emulation and solicitude, by the Romans, and their rivals for dominion, the Parthians." After thus fortifying his position, he pays a just compliment to the moral, physical, and mental influence of Agricultural employment upon man, and, in proof of its superiority, mentions a fact which he heard many years since whilst on a visit to the East. While in company with a gentleman of Lowell, he was informed that almost every man in Boston, with scarcely an exception, remarkable for his success in any branch of business or profession, had been reared in the country, having settled in Boston after his moral principles and habits had been formed. This fact speaks volumes, and needs no comment from us to show how near and dear should be the country life to every virtuous and patriot heart.

We have often heard the complaint, made by farmers, that there is nothing made by farming. Many who thus complain count nothing as made but the amount of money which they annually receive for their marketed products, forgetting that besides that, they have supported their families and selves in respectability and comfort. The uselessness, if not folly, of such repinings is briefly, though pointedly exposed in the following paragraph:

"The farmer beyond all others enjoys the cheering consciousness of independence; he is not dependent upon others for his success: no man's prosperity lessens his comforts or enjoyments. In common with his class he is affected by the rise, or fall of the markets, but there is nothing in his vocation which makes him fear individual rivalry, or that his family may be deprived of their bread

by successful competition; he is obliged to no one for the purchase of his products. The lawyer, the merchant, and the mechanic, have their rivals, superior talents may win off the clients of the one, superior address or skill may lure away the customers of the other; they often experience a galling dependence upon public favor. Yet how often do we hear our farmers complain of the unprofitable character of their business. With a capital of 15 or 20,000 dollars vested in land, labour and stock, which in the best funds would not yield more than \$1200 per annum, a farmer residing on his farm, supplies for a numerous family house rent, fuel, servants, horses for pleasure, all the comforts of life, with many of its luxuries, in an abundance that invites his friends to share his hospitality, and to an amount that to be purchased with money, could not be had for \$1,500; in fact furnishing them every thing in kind necessary for their comfort, but groceries and finer clothing. Yet this individual having derived from his investment, more than six per cent. in his living, complains that he does not derive an additional six per cent. in money. If he would place himself upon the world, with an income of \$1,200 per annum, to rent his house, hire his servants, buy his fuel and supply his family with all that they required for their consumption; diminished comforts and stinted supplies, would soon teach him to appreciate the value of a farm."

The following extracts will be peculiarly acceptable to every inquiring mind, as they trace in a plain and forcible manner, with all the power of historic truth, not only the slow progress, of Agriculture as an art, but the obstinate resistance which have been made to all the improvements that have been attempted in the science from the earliest period of the world, whether those improvements were in the objects of horticultural and agricultural culture, or in the implements by which the labor of either was to be performed. Reverence for the customs, habits and institutions of our fathers, when they happen to be good in themselves, is a virtue which should be cherished with filial fondness; there is, however, another feeling, which we think akin to *prejudice*, and which we fear has, from time immemorial, ruled the ascendant, to the great detriment of agriculture; but thanks to the present enlightened spirit of the age, we believe that even *prejudice*, with its blighting influence, is about to resign its power into other and abler hands, and that henceforth the occupation of the husbandman will assume its rank amongst the noblest, as it is the most useful of human sciences. Mr. Randolph remarks:

"If a farmer has education and a taste for intellectual enjoyment, what a wide field has he in the contemplation of nature? In the study of plants, of animals, the properties of soils and manures; the whole science of agricultural chemistry, so little understood. With all these advantages, how proverbially ignorant have agriculturists been; how slow has been the progress of their art, and with what blinded and bigotted obstinacy have they persevered in their old practices. In the early ages an individual who was more successful than his neighbors in his culture, if he escaped the punishment of a wizard, was suspected of dealing in the black art or holding converse with the evil spirit. Pliny mentions a freed man, who having much larger crops than his neighbours, was accused of witchcraft, and brought to trial. He produced in the forum a stout daughter, and his excellently constructed spades, shears, and other tools, with his oxen, and said, "These Romans, are my charms." He was acquitted. Exorcisms to make fields fertile, and produce

abundant harvests by nonsensical phrases and ceremonies, were used by the Anglo Saxons; and Cato the Censor has transmitted to us a ridiculous receipt for the same thing.

The implements and practices of agriculture have, in many countries, been stationary, from the earliest records of history. Modern travellers describe it in Syria now, as it existed among the Jews, long anterior to the Christian era. The ancient Roman plough is now used in parts of Italy with little or no improvement. The Romans abounded in useful implements of husbandry, cultivators, harrows, rakes, hoes, axes, reap hooks, hand and horse machines, for threshing grain. A reaping machine is mentioned by Pliny, and described by Palladius, as used on the plains of Gaul. Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, whose husbandry had been almost created by the Roman conquest, used rakes, sickles, scythes, and flails, very much like those used now in England.

The wheat fan was introduced into Scotland from Holland in 1710. Its use was publicly denounced from the pulpit as impious. Sir Walter Scott in his novel of Old Mortality has humorously and graphically described the objections to it, in the complaint of Manse Headrigg to her lady of Tillietudlem, "Your Leddyship and the Sieward (says Mause) has been pleased to propose, that my son Cuddie suld work in the barn wi' a newfangled machine for dighting the corn fra the chaff, thus impiously thwarting the will of Divine Providence, by raising wind for your Leddyship's ain particular use by human art, instead of soliciting by prayer or waiting patiently for whatever dispensation of wind Providence was pleased to send on the sheeving mill. (Chap. 7.)

Herodotus, who wrote 400 years before the Christian era, tells us that wheat and barley, common articles of food in other countries, were considered mean and disgraceful in Egypt. Beans were not grown. The inhabitants would not eat them, and their priests would not even look at them. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, millet, Indian corn, clover and lucerne, were cultivated by the Romans. The vegetables used by them seem to have been nearly such as are cultivated now, except the potatoe and a few others. Of fruits, the pine apple, gooseberry and orange do not appear to have been known to them. Pliny the younger, in a letter to his friend Septimus Clerus, mentions as delicacies of a supper he had prepared for him—a lettuce a piece, three snails, two eggs, a barley cake, olives, gourd, shallots. Snails was a common dish at a Roman table. Pliny the elder, mentions one Falvius Hirpinas, who had carried the art of rearing them to such perfection, that the shells of some of his snails would contain ten quarts. In some parts of Switzerland, this food was held in high repute in the last century.—(Adiss. Trav. 364.)

The Anglo-Saxons cultivated wheat and barley.—Clover was not introduced into England until 1650.—The list of vegetables would appear to have been a very short one. In a cookery book, supposed to have been compiled in 1390, by the master cooks of Richard II., a monarch whose household is said to have consisted of 10,000 persons, his kitchen of 300 cooks, elaborate directions are given for cooking "cabaches," peas, beans, onions, leeks and rapes, (turnips,) are the only other vegetables spoken of. Hume in his History of England, chap. 33, tells us that "It was not till the end of the reign of Henry the 8th, 1547, that any sallads, carrots, turnips or other edible roots were produced in England. The little of these vegetables that were used was formerly imported from Holland and Flanders. Queen Catharine, when she wanted a sallad, was obliged to dispatch a messenger thither on purpose. The use of hops and the planting of them was introduced from Flanders about the beginning of this reign

or the end of the preceding, (1509.) The city of London petitioned against their use lest they should injure the beer.—From an entry dated 1595, in the household book of the Cliffords of Yorkshire, 11 shillings (\$2 44) was given for six “cabaches” and some “carel” root bought at Hull, a seaport, eighty miles distant, into which place they were no doubt imported from Holland. About this period an acre of good land in Cambridgeshire was let at 25 cents per acre. It thus required the rent of ten acres of land to purchase six cabbages and some carrot roots. Beef and pork, by statute of Henry 8th, was ordered to be sold at less than one cent. Mutton and veal at one cent per pound, and the reason assigned was, that it was food of the poorer sort.

The potatoe introduced into England in 1565 from Santa Fe, by a Capt. Hawkins, and also by Sir Walter Raleigh from Virginia, who stopping in Ireland, some were planted there, in the commencement of the 17th century was deemed so great a rarity, that it was only served at the Queen’s table at 2 shillings (46 cents) the pound, treated as a fruit, baked in pies with spices and wine, or eaten with sugar. The college of learned physicians of Paris pronounced it a deleterious food, and its use was prohibited by royal ordinance. Two hundred years elapsed from its first introduction into England before it was cultivated as a field crop. It now forms the sole food of the laboring poor of England and Ireland, and it may be well doubted whether its introduction has been a blessing or a curse; whether the introduction of a cheap and abundant food that will sustain a dense population in the most debased scale of human existence can be a blessing. Whether the existence of man in a condition but little removed from the brute of the field, his moral and intellectual faculties extinguished by the incessant struggle to maintain a mere animal existence, can be desired by the philanthropist or the christian.

Near our own time, Mr. Jefferson could recollect when the tomato was cultivated as an ornament to the flower garden; called love apples, and deemed poisonous; it was eaten by but one individual, a foreigner, a resident of Williamsburgh, and whose peculiar constitution was supposed to resist its deleterious effects; it now forms an article of agreeable and healthful food for all conditions of our population.

The ox, the mule and the ass appear to have been the only animals used anciently for agricultural labor. None other seems to have been used by the Romans.—By one of the laws of the Anglo Saxons, they were prohibited from ploughing with horses, mares and cows, and restricted to oxen.

The ox appears, from the writings of Moses, to have been, at a very early period, subdued to the uses of man, even before the flood, as well as the sheep.—(See Gen. IV, 2-20.) The ass and the camel later.—(Gen. XII, 16.) The horse is not mentioned until about 1700 years before Christ.—(Gen. XLVII, 17.) He was reared at first, exclusively for war. In the time of the Romans, this appears to be the great object to which he was devoted. As late as 785, horse flesh seems to have been an article of food with our ancestors, the Anglo-Saxons. The Penitentiale of Egbert says, “Horse flesh is not prohibited, although many families will not buy it.” But, in the council held in 725, in Northumbria, before Alfwold, and in Mercia, before Offic, it was denounced. “Many among you eat horses, which is not done by any christian in the East. Avoid this.”—(See Turner’s Anglo-Saxons, Vol. II, 22.)

This recital, designed to amuse that portion of our audience who cannot be supposed to be interested in the dry detail of practical agriculture, may, nevertheless, be useful in part, in showing how slow, and how tardy has been the introduction of useful implements and the culture of those plants, now so necessary for the comfort of the poor, and the luxury of the rich; and how desirable it is that the snail pace of agricultural improvement should be accelerated by all appliances which lie within our reach.

When we look into the early agricultural history of our own country, and particularly to this portion of it, East of the mountains, we trace causes operating with a blighting desolation over its beautiful and fertile surface, as received by the white man from the hand of Nature. It was settled about the year 1730, sixty years afterwards, the price of the best high lands scarcely exceeded two dollars per acre, the average price of the period was under \$1 50. The consideration expressed in the deed of sale, now in my possession of two hundred acres of land, on which the Shadwell Mill and Factory are situated, was Henry

Wetherbarn’s (the then keeper of Raleigh tavern, Williamsburg,) “biggest bowl of arrack Punch.” This is some of the most valuable high land in the country, independent of its water-power. The appraisements of decedent’s estates about 1760, of record in the Clerk’s Office, show the value of negro men to have been one hundred and fifty dollars and under. Among such inventories, but one horse was rated as high as forty dollars. Cows and calves from \$3 50 to \$5 00. All other stock and implements in proportion. An individual could then have purchased five hundred acres of the best high land for from \$500 to 750, supply it with ten working hands, at from one thousand to two hundred dollars, procure his implements, stock, and a year’s supply of corn for \$250. The implements consisted, almost exclusively of axes and hoes; a few ploughs of a construction so simple that the butt of a shingle was deemed a most appropriate piece of timber, for a mould board. Cabins were constructed without a nail or bit of iron. Houses at a later period were shingled, wooden pegs being used instead of nails. Few farms boasted a pair of cart wheels, the tobacco was rolled to market in the hogshead in which it was prised. Corn rose, from the great drought of 1755, to ten shillings the barrel: a price so unexampled, that for years afterwards it was known as the ten shilling year.

For \$2,000, a farm of the best high land could be purchased and stocked for culture. Tobacco was the sole crop for market, corn with its shucks, tops and fodder supplied food for man and animals. Wheat was cultivated in a “patch,” and flour formed an article of occasional luxury. The tobacco was raised exclusively upon virgin soils, which produced it from two to three, and even five years in succession, according to their fertility, leaving the land in the finest condition to produce corn, with the least possible labor. It was continued annually in corn, until shallow culture and heavy rains had stripped it of its soil, and marked the gullies for future wear—now portions turned off annually from tobacco, supplied fresh fields to desolate.—A fair crop of tobacco, with good management, upon lands not picked or culled by previous clearings, was probably not under 2,000 lbs. to the hand, (it was sometimes doubled,) 20,000 lbs. to the farm. This tobacco sold from \$2 50 to \$3 33 per hundred weight.—The whole crop of the State sold for the same price; all that passed the inspection was held of like quality.—The merchant purchased by the inspector’s certificate, without seeing the tobacco. The gross sales of such a farm fluctuated from \$500 to \$667 per annum, from 25 to 33½ per cent. upon the capital vested. The expenses were of the simplest kind, and of the smallest amount, and were fully balanced by the living of the family out of the other products of the farm. And this enormous per centage was made by bending all their energies to clearing the country of its forests, and desolating it in their progress. The products of an acre of virgin land in tobacco was then worth from \$20 to \$27. The first crop paid 300 per cent. upon the cost of clearing. The offal of the crop for manure was as nought; the cattle few and poorly fed, the means of improvement scarcely existed. To have attempted it promised no compensation. Uncleared lands productive in tobacco were cheap and abundant. This state of things operated as a high bounty upon desolation, and desolation followed, as the natural consequence, in the footsteps of our fathers. Many of us can recollect the aspect of the country, its fertile hills converted into barren wastes, abraded every where by impassable gullies. The labor of smoothing its surface and again covering it with vegetation has been in many instances accomplished. The facility with which it has been done has given the most encouraging evidences of the natural fertility of the soil. It has developed energies which the most sanguine had not anticipated, and gives an assurance that however fair and remunerating our present productions may be, they certainly form but a small portion of that, which a judicious system of husbandry would lead us to anticipate. Compare what it was, with what it now is; and how cheering has been our progress in improvement. See what remains to be done on our best farms. Compare our present means with those which existed twenty years ago, and every thing testifies the prediction that this is destined to be the garden spot of the State. We are in the habit of comparing our lands with those of the Valley; is this just, under their present aspect? The Valley was not a tobacco country, their lands have never been desolated by its early culture. They had no crop which would pay immediately the expenses of clearing, and had to look for remuneration to a

regular system of cultivation. Ours paid promptly and prodigally, and were cast aside by a cupidity which sought new bounties, from the virgin soil of the forest. The consideration in the valuation of our lands form a most important feature, and one which every judicious man should estimate, the omission of which, has held them below their real value.

THE IMPROVED CULTURE OF COTTON—No. 1.

Gathered 5,989 lbs. per Acre.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—Permit me to remark in opening a correspondence with you and the planting interest of our country, through the medium of your invaluable agricultural journal, upon the subject of the *“proposed improvement in the culture of the Cotton Plant,”*—that had I not tendered you such promise, since re-examining the extent of the work, I should most assuredly, for the present at least, shrink from the arduous task. Such communication must necessarily, that we may arrive at the true merits of the improved system, embrace an extended rationale, setting forth in the first place, a faithful expose of the present *kill and cripple, and in every way injurious system of culture*, by which the Cotton plant is now grown. Secondly, the principles upon which the proposed improvement is predicated; its reasonable and perfect adaptation to the best interests of the planter and the country. In doing which, I propose instituting a series of argumentation and comparative analysis, as drawn from actual experiments and careful observation,—by which to show most conclusively, that the innate character of the cotton plant has been entirely misconceived, and consequently the plant subjected to the present contracted and ruinous system of culture,—singularly inadequate to that copious development in the perfection of staple and great production of which the plant is capable. And in the third and last place, to render the subject clear and intelligible to all, it will be necessary to give in detail, the *“modus operandi,”* by which my experiments have been conducted, together with the character and quality of the soil, &c.

Thus you perceive, to treat the subject with that justice, which its grand importance demands, each position in the above prodrone, will require a paper of as great length, at least, as will occupy all the space in any one number of the *Cultivator*, which you can spare from other matter of general interest to your numerous readers.

But gentlemen, if you shall esteem these papers as meriting sufficient attention, from the all-absorbing interest being excited in the subject discussed, to engage in their publication; surely, after devising the improvement, instituting the experiments, and directing the labor, and last, though not least, having witnessed the triumphant success, equaling my most sanguine expectations, attending the operation, I may spend a few leisure evenings, during the fall and winter, “with my grey goose quill,” in communicating the result. With one other sentiment, I shall have closed the exordium; by remarking that the warmest and most enthusiastic aspiration glowing within my bosom, is to see the science of agriculture,—like the ark of the covenant, in the Jewish ceremonial economy, occupying not only the high places in the land, but as a fixed and governing principle in the hearts of the industrious and intelligent farmer and planter-citizens of our blessed republic—shedding abroad upon every other science and profession, as it necessarily must, its thousand benign influences, of encouragement and support, riches and honors, together with peace and perfect happiness, *“in tempore,”* the sure rewards of a great and good people.

It may not be improper, before entering immediately upon the discussion of the subject, simply to state some of the inducements, which the proposed improvement in the culture of cotton, holds out to the intelligence and industry of the planter. Its prime object is not so much to augment the number of bags, or multiply the number of pounds already equaling the consumption, as to curtail the enormous expense attending its production; thereby enhancing its value to the planter, in precisely the same ratio. In other words, I propose not only to show, but most satisfactorily to prove, that it is perfectly practicable to produce the 2,000,000 bags—the cotton crop of the United States—with *one-third* the capital engaged, under the present system of culture, in its production. Now if my premises be correct, my conclusions will appear not more fascinating and encouraging to the practical man, than axiomatic. To satisfactorily establish the fact, that the high grounds which I here assume, are not only founded in sound reason, but are tenable in practice, entertained and frequently expressed during the last two years, I have

perseveringly devoted, with unceasing energy, the labor of the present season; assisted by careful observations drawn from experiments, as commenced by me last year. A faithful and detailed description of the two systems of culture, essaying neither to prejudice the one, nor accord undue consequence to the other, for the good of the country and the best interests of my fellow citizens engaged in planting,—shall be the single and express object with me, in preparing these papers for publication.

My first object then, as above specified—the work of this number—will be to furnish you, and all interested, with a “faithful expose” of the present, as I term, and shall prove it to be such, “kill and cripple, and in every way injurious system,” by which the Cotton plant is now grown. To some persons, this course may appear at first view of the subject, as supererogatory and quite irrelevant to my purpose; yet I am convinced, that you, gentlemen, and the experienced planter, will view it widely different; since it would be perfectly idle to attempt the refutation of error, until its existence and baneful tendency, be first shown. And here let me congratulate the good cause of reform and improvement, that in the discharge of this very delicate task, I shall be able most fortunately, to bring to my assistance, an article written “on the culture of Cotton,” which has given universal and acknowledged satisfaction. To the attentive perusal of that very excellent article, at page 49, of the current volume of the *Cultivator*, (March No.) I wish most respectfully, to recall your attention, and that especially, of every man engaged in the culture of Cotton, whose grand object is his own, his country, and posterity’s welfare. This communication appears over the signature of M. W. Philips, of Log Hall, Miss. That your correspondent of Log Hall, is a gentleman of intelligence and experience in the culture of Cotton, under the present system, will appear at once obvious, when we come to examine carefully, which we should, the nice and perspicuous certainty with which he has detailed the several operations, even the smallest minutia, attending the tedious routine of growing cotton under the practice of the country. The satisfaction of those readers, who may not possess the convenience of reference to this article of Mr. Philips, as likewise the necessity arising under certain positions of argument, in elucidation of the several prominent features of advantage, which the proposed improvement offers to the planter, rendered it proper that I make such extracts therefrom, as will serve to illustrate here, the principles of the system. Previous to introducing such extracts, I here remark in reference to that performance, what I think the candor of every experienced planter will readily accord to it,—that it contemplates a greater degree of perfection in many of its operations, as practiced by its author, than is common to the system as we generally meet with it among planters; hence the utility of its quotation, *hoc tempore et loco*. Mr. Philips says:—

“When our land has been the preceding year in cotton, we either pull up the stalks, throw several rows into one heap row, roll them into heaps and burn; or thresh them down with eudgels, to be plowed in. The latter plan I pursue. Having cut, heaped, and burnt up, what logs may be lying on the ground, we commence our plowing operations by running a furrow, (straight on level land, with the hill on rolling or hilly land,) in the old water furrow with a shovel plow; to this we throw two furrows with a turning plow, and leave it so until time to plant. Should the land have been in corn, many cut down corn stalks, pile and burn, (I plow all in,) and proceed as above; if in oats, I invariably flash deep with a two horse plow, and run off rows as before, 4 feet apart in thin land, and 5 in rich land; on our strongest land, rows are even as much as 8 to 10 feet apart. The plowing so far done, cannot in my opinion, be done too early. From the 1st to the 5th of April, some seasons earlier, we commence planting cotton; having completed planting all corn that the land will admit planting, and now break out the entire row well, and as deep as we can, about 4 inches the deepest, being particular to break out just in advance of the hands planting. * * * Then open out the furrow for seed, with some implement about three-fourths of an inch deep. * * * This row should be as straight, or as regular in its curves as possible, to permit after work being done to the best advantage. In the furrow on the ridge we sow seed, having had them hauled and dropped in parcels at suitable distances in the field, from 2 to 4 bushels to the acre; not being particular, only in having enough; then cover with a wooden tooth harrow, or a board about 6 inches wide, 18 inches long,

concave on the lower edge, and pinned with the heel pin of shovel plow on the chip. * * * We do not desire to cover cotton over half an inch; and indeed the covering is not necessary, unless in dry weather; for a light shower will so beat the seed in the soil and compress the wool left on seed, so as to germinate immediately.

Having planted about half the crop, we pursue other business, for a few days, so that an entire scraping comes on not at same time. One hand and horse can open 10 to 15 acres, 4 feet apart, one hand can sow seed, and one hand and team cover. But I look on it as very hard work to drop 15 acres; though I have done it myself, I could not have repeated. I begin to scrape as soon as I have a stand up, grass or no grass, and no regular time for this.”

The first operation, will be more familiarly recognised when styled, as it is by the great majority of planters, chopping out. Mr. P. continues—

“I have usually begun to scrape by running the bar of a turning plow next to row,” (a very common practice,) “throw from the plant to water furrow about 1½ to 2 inches deep; but believing with others, it is not best to take earth from the bed, I now use a scraper, attached to chip of shovel plow, that will barely sweep off the surface as near the plant as possible, throwing the surface toward middle of row. When this is well done, one good hand can clear the remainder as easily as is usually done with two ordinary hands, by passing the hoe through the row, cutting out all, to one or two stalks, the breadth of the hoe apart, say about 10 inches apart, leaving the row perfectly clean and scraped. * * * About a week or ten days we commence molding the plant with”— (the plow that may best suit the fancy of the planter.) “We make it a point to get the plows in at this work as soon after scraping as we can, and get back with hoes to clean once more, either by scraping again or dirtling; and if pleasant weather cut out at this time every other stalk. (In poor land I have the stand as at first, single stalks about 10 to 12 inches apart;) reducing to stand one stalk, in good land, about 2 feet apart, in rich land even three feet at times. If this has been done well and in due season, unless a wet spring, the push is over, as we now cultivate with double shovels, (I prefer it to anything I have tried,) cultivator and harrow, just as the growth of grass and appearance of earth indicate—governed by—keep clean and stir well. I throw a little earth to the plants, the two or three last workings, but never make a hill unless on hill sides, these merely to prevent washes.”

This brings us to the opening snow white staple, blushing to the harvest, which we all gather in the same way, by the fingering operation, since Mr. ——’s boasted *Cotton picking machine*, (at Augusta, Geo.) proved a signal failure, as every such *inanimate neuter* probably ever will, in gathering cotton from the plant.

Having turned to and carefully read this article, (which I sincerely desire that every lover of truth do for himself,) I will now add my own testimony, by remarking, that we have here a most faithful and graphic description of the modus operandi of preparing, planting, and cultivating the cotton plant, as practiced throughout the entire length and breadth of the cotton region, from Charleston to New Orleans, with variations so slight as not to affect the general result.

Having the subject now fairly before us, I shall conclude this paper, by making a few general observations, as preliminary to the special dissection of this *monstrous system*, to which I shall carefully attend in the next number. I first observe then, that it is a matter of great astonishment to me, that this fallacious system, containing within itself, complete, the elements of certain destruction, has not long, long since exploded. Who among the intelligent planters in the south, and they are innumerable, that has not observed, yea more and sorely felt too, the very striking disparity that exists between the enormous investment of capital, in operating under this system and the meagerly accruing profits! This is not a question however, requiring a formal reply. We have only to look around us on every hand, and remark upon the dilapidated appearance which almost every cotton plantation, of but a half a dozen years standing, presents to the eye, sickening under this blighting influence! Not that the Southern planter has no taste for improvement; the very reverse is the fact; the very influences which our southern genial clime inspire, are both animating and improving; but the system of culture which he pursues, like a vampire, preys upon his vitals, withers his energies, and so saps his profits as to entirely forbid his attempting that improvement about his plantation, so necessary to con-

venience as well as comfort; and which he loves to admire. Under a scientific and judicious system of agricultural policy, which I contend to be the system best and most profitably adapted to the culture and maturity of the cotton plant, the very idea of wearing out and rejecting land, is a solecism; the constant and invariable tendency of such system is, to improve the soil and augment its production, ameliorating thereby the condition of every object, both animal and inanimate, that comes within its resuscitating influence. But on the other hand, what have we to look upon as the effect of the present flogging system, but one uninterrupted scene of broad spread ruin, and growing worse? Old worn out fields, red hills and gullied steeps,—admonitory lessons to posterity to migrate to other climates.

N. B. CLOUD, M. D.

Planter’s Retreat, Ala., Nov. 1, 1842.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MUCK.

I hauled a lot of muck into my barn-yard in the fall and let my cattle yard on it till spring and then tried the following experiment. I put old hog manure in the holes of four rows, in the next four I put new hog manure, in the next four I put muck from my yard, and was careful to take all the manure that my cattle had made of the muck; in the next four rows I put old manure from the barn window. The result was as follows: the land was planted to corn and all manured and tended alike. The first four rows was a little the best, that is where the old hog manure was put in the hole. Where the new hog manure and muck were put in, the corn was so much alike it could not be distinguished, and where the old barn manure was used the corn was the poorest.

From the above result, I have no doubt but our manure could be increased 100 per cent, if our yards and barns were properly supplied. A large quantity could be prepared by having a shoal cellar under the tie-up as it is usually called, and a quantity of muck put in the fall; in the spring mix it with the manure from the barn window and in my opinion the quantity of manure could be doubled; and I know to a certainty that the quantity of yard manure can be doubled by supplying the yard with a sufficient quantity of muck.

The value of the hog pen and yard can be as much increased by a supply of muck in the barn and yard.

But there is another waste which should be looked to; that is of the sink, spout and wash tub; the very waste from the above sources, would, if attended to, supply any farmer or mechanic with manure sufficient to grow all the garden vegetables necessary for his family, for the larger the family, the larger would be the quantity of manure.

I shall not enter into a disquisition of what is added to the muck that increases its fertilizing qualities, but shall merely say that the quantity of proper articles added to muck will increase the fertilizing of it, far beyond what they would if each were put in different parts of the field; and I hope the public will be awake to the subject, and ascertain in what way our compost heap can be composed the cheapest according to its value. J. L. [Maine Far.

Inflammation of the Stomachs in Cattle—It is well known that when animals are taken from grass and put on different food, inflammation frequently supervenes—Mr. Climenson gives an instance in which 22 bullocks were taken from grass, and put on white turnips and hay without water. After being on this four days, one bullock was found dead, and three more in a dying state. On examining the first that died, “the food was found quite dry and hard in the first and second stomachs, and also in the manifold: the fourth stomach was inflamed, the inner coat peeling off.” Castor oil, epsom salts and sulphur with carbonate of soda, were given the living ones, but produced no effect; the three died. The remainder were purged with salts and sulphur, their food changed, and they all recovered.—*Cultivator*.

Foot-rot in Sheep—Mr. R. North, Jr. in a note to the Editors of the *Cultivator*, says, after trying several recipes for the foot-rot in sheep, which he had seen recommended in their paper, to very little or no purpose, he discovered by mere accident a cheap and sure cure, without much trouble or injury to the sheep, viz. “take a few bushels of lime, and put it near some place over which the sheep have to pass, say the bars; and as it is natural for sheep to jump, take notice where they alight, and place the lime there, about 3 inches deep. This did effectually cure my flock in about one week. The lime should be fresh and slackened, and not less than 3 inches deep; if deeper, it might take the hair off the leg above the hoof.”

THE AMERICAN FARMER.
PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

CHRISTMAS—As this day will have arrived before we shall again have an opportunity of communing with our subscribers, we seize the present occasion of presenting to them the compliments of the season, and of wishing them the possession of those mental and physical qualifications, that give zest to those pleasurable enjoyments, which its festivities never fail to bring with them. If there be an epoch, or one day more sacred than the rest, in the calendar of time—if there be one that challenges the Christian heart to indulge in those warm, generous, and grateful emotions akin to pure religion, surely it is this, the anniversary of the nativity of *Him*, who in the fulfilment of his errand of mercy, of love, and of truth, unfolded to erring man, at one view, the hideous deformity of sin, and the beauty of holiness—who, as with the pencil of light, irradiated that glorious pathway which leads to eternal joy and gladness, and vouchsafed to those who will seek it with guileless hearts, in humbleness of spirit, and “patient continuance in well doing,” an eternity of bliss. In commemorating an event so entwined in our affections—so hallowed by its associations—let us not forget, in the midst of our rejoicing, that, to be rational in the manifestation of our exultations—to render our offerings acceptable—the *heart* must mingle its holiest aspirations in all our acts, as it is the motive which alone can sanctify them.

In conclusion, permit us, in the kindly spirit of an old friend, and in conformity with time-honored custom, to wish you a happy Christmas, homes of plenty, health to enjoy it, and the disposition to bind up the wounded hearts of those less favored of fortune than yourselves, and whose lots may have been cast in more unpleasant places than those granted to you.

IMPROVED CULTURE OF COTTON—We commence today the first of a series of three numbers on the culture of Cotton, and shall continue them as received. We copy from the *Albany Cultivator*, to whose editors they were addressed by Dr. *Cloud*, of Alabama. In a private note to the former, Dr. C. says: “I am this season absolutely raising from 3000 to 5000 lbs. of cotton per acre, under the improved system, when the same land, under the system at present practiced throughout the cotton region, could not possibly yield above from 300 to 500 lbs. per acre, and with but a trifling shade of difference in expense.” In a subsequent letter Dr. C. informs the editors of the *Cultivator* that “he had actually picked 5,989 lbs. per acre.” The reader will conclude with us, that any system which will effect such an increase as that above named, is entitled to be called the *improved culture*, and we think that he will as readily admit that the author of it richly deserves to be ranked among the benefactors of his country.

DRAINING TILES—At the Seneca county, N. Y. Agr. Society’s Cattle Show and Fair, held in October, specimens of *dRAINING TILES* were exhibited which can be afforded at 30 cents a rod. The account states that they are “half round in shape, and when properly laid must make first rate drains.” If they are sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the superincumbent earth, they cannot fail to prove of eminent use; but to be lasting, it is necessary that they be made of good clay and thoroughly burnt. If so prepared, drains made carefully and correctly with them, would last for a century, and we are, therefore, highly gratified to find that sufficient interest has been excited upon the subject as to cause their being manufactured; because that circumstance will, inevitably, lead to experiments being made with them, which will not fail to bring covered drains into more general use. Open drains, besides being constantly liable to being filled

up, occupy a large quantity of soil, whereas, in covered ones, no ground is lost to cultivation.

EXTENSIVE USE OF OXEN—At the last New Haven co. Agricultural Society’s Fair, there were no less than 1,026 oxen exhibited upon the ground. They were paraded, in 513 yokes, in the form of a hollow square, in a beautiful green in the shape of a parallelogram of 54 by 20 rods, surrounded by double rows of magnificent elms—When thus arranged they covered a space equal to 1½ miles in length. Such a sight was truly worth seeing, and we think should teach those farmers who use *horses* exclusively for farm purposes, that they would find their interest in substituting, in part, oxen or mules in their stead.

PRODUCTS OF LAKE COUNTY, OHIO—At the recent Agricultural Fair in this county, *pears* were exhibited, weighing 3 lbs. a piece. The committee on crops reported, that they had visited and examined 12 fields of corn, which they *estimated* would yield from 100 to 120 bushels to the acre, shelled, at the time of gathering. This way of *estimating*, we must say, is not the neat thing to be done by committees—their business is to ascertain facts—the truth—and certainly it is but an indifferent way to even approximate them, to estimate the contents of a crop standing in the field. We perceive there was a premium granted for an acre of *Sugar Beet*; the acre produced 1600 bushels, rating the bushel at 60 lbs. The account does not state whether the *quantity* was ascertained by *estimating* or *guessing*, or by actual weight or measurement; but as the Committee has been so particular as to state the number of pounds in a bushel, we presume it is but fair to conclude, that they discharged their duty properly.

PREMIUM CROPS.

At the Orange Co. N. Y. Agricultural Society’s Fair, held in October, the following premiums were awarded:

Oats—F. J. Betts received the first premium for the best acre of oats; he sowed 3 bushels and reaped 77 bu.

J. I. Dolson received the second premium for the next best acre of oats; he sowed 4 bushels and reaped 75 bu.

Corn—F. J. Betts was awarded the first premium for the best acre of yellow corn, being 205½ bushels of ears.

S. J. Wuit received the next premium for the second best acre of yellow corn, being 93½ bushels.

Potatoes—J. I. Dolson was awarded the first premium for the best acre of Mercer Potatoes, 360 bushels.

J. B. Sands received the second premium for the next best acre of Mercer Potatoes, being 330 bushels.

Saratoga Agricultural Society awarded the following premiums:

Wheat —2 acres, 58 bushels 2 quarts, 1st premium	
2 "	55 "
274 "	1st "
206 "	2d "
190 "	3d "
Potatoes —½ "	300 " (the Merino) 2d "

It is perhaps worthy of note here, that the first premium wheat was raised after barley; the second on a white clover sod; but it would have been much more satisfactory had we been told whether the barley was after corn, after a clover ley, or whether it had been manured, and if so, with what, and in what quantities—and whether the field on which the second grew, had been long depastured before it was broken up. In all that concerns the practical operations of husbandry, it is highly important to have the details sufficiently full and clear to be comprehended without difficulty upon any one point.

MR. SHRIVER’S CROP OF CORN—Our good friend of the *New England Farmer*, in copying Mr. Aug. Shriver’s account of his corn crop, annexes this note:

“Query.—Will 265 barrels give an average of 85 bushels?—Ed. N. E. F.”

We answer yes, and more too, as we will presently show. As there are 5 bushels of shelled corn in a barrel,

so is there 1325 bushels in 265 barrels, and as Mr. Shriver had 15½ acres in corn, which yielded the above number of bushels, 1 acre will give an average of 85 15-31 bushels—as

If 15½ acres give 265 bls., what will 1 acre give?	2	5	2
31	1325	2	2
31) 2650 (85 15-31 bushels per acre	248		
	170		
	155		
	15		
	31		

Now we hope our inquiring friend will be satisfied. The reason, we presume, why Mr. S. did not claim credit for the fractional excess of average, is, that he was so well satisfied with the whole number as not to feel disposed to addle his brains with the more minute calculation.

IMMENSE PRODUCTS OF WHEAT—In the 2d vol. of the “*American Farmer*,” p. 26, we find the following note to the admirable Essay by *S. H. Black*, on the intrinsic value of arable land, &c.

“I know a lot of 10 acres, in Cecil county, Maryland, owned and tilled by *Adam Whann*, Esq. which has been in wheat four successive years, and which it has been said by gentlemen of unquestionable veracity, has, during that term fully averaged 400 bushels yearly. Some seasons the product has been above, and some below that quantity. This lot is now (1st May, 1819) in wheat, I believe, for the *fifth* year, without interruption, or change of crop, and it is asserted by those acquainted with the subject, looks better than it has ever done. The wheat from this lot has generally been above the standard weight, and has heretofore been taken off when that grain has sold in the market at from 2 to 3 dollars per bushel. Thus producing to the proprietor, in the space of five years, at least \$4000. What may have been the expense of seed, and cultivation in this case, and what the clear profit, I leave to others to determine.”

Our object in republishing this fact after so long an interval of time, is, if possible, to elicit some additional facts from the venerable owner of the lot, who we are told still resides in Elkton, Md. enjoying in his old age, the love and respect of his fellow-citizens.

Although 40 bushels of wheat to the acre is a very large yield, still it is not the largeness of the yield which excites our surprise most, for more than that has been raised on the same quantity of ground, in this country as well as in England, often before and since these crops were grown by Mr. Whann. We say it is not the *quantity* which excites our surprise, but the circumstance that for *four successive years*, without any change of crop, the soil should have been in a condition to produce so prolifically, and equally well. This fact, though it is far from being isolated, does not in the least go to shake our faith in the efficacy of a rotation of crops; but only goes to furnish an exception to that well established and generally received principle of vegetable economy, which teaches us, that *change* is essential to success in the growth of plants. Here we find the result of the *average* product of four successive years to be a hundred per cent. more than what is considered the *maximum*, in this state, of the best land, and in the most favorable seasons: we find too, that the difference in seasons made no appreciable *difference* in product. Such being the case, the inference irresistibly forces itself upon us, that there must have been some peculiarly favorable adaptation of *soil* and *manure* in the lot of Mr. Whann, to produce such astonishing effects—and hence it is, that we are desirous to hear from that gentleman upon the following points:

1. Was the lot new ground?—if not, how long had it

been cleared, and what was the kind of timber with which it was covered?

2. What was the character of the soil—was it limestone, clay, clay-mould, sandy-mould, sand, gravelly clay or sandy-gravel?—and what the nature of the sub-soil?

3. How was it prepared for seeding, and what crop had it grown prior to the first crop of wheat? Did it receive more than one ploughing as preparatory to such crop, and to what depth?

4. With what substance was it manured, how often, and what number of *double horse-cart loads* to the acre, if putrescent manure, or how many bushels, if lime, ashes or any other mineral manure?

5. At what period was it seeded during each of the five years it was in wheat? and how much seed to the acre?

6. Did the fifth year's crop turn out as good as those of the four preceding ones?

7. Were the wheat crops, or any particular one, attacked by insects or disease during the periods of their growths, and if so, were such attacks general in the neighborhood, and how did the crops in the lot fare when compared with those situated contiguously?

8. Was the seed ploughed, or harrowed in?

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR—In your paper of the 30th Nov. there appeared a communication signed "H. G. W." which requires some notice at my hands, to prevent the writer from supposing, that his defence of the society, of which I conclude he is a member, has had the effect of changing the opinions advanced in a former communication, and although "he may be perfectly satisfied that the stock of certain gentlemen of Baltimore county would hazard but little by being brought in comparison with the stock from Prince George's or any other county," still the public, and I believe a large majority of the society itself, would have been better satisfied to have had that question left to a committee of disinterested individuals, as it is but fair to infer that those who adopted such a regulation were not so easily satisfied as H. G. W. It did not surprise me very much to find so little generosity in one who asked so much of others, but the "*insinuations*" against your enlightened and patriotic remarks on the subject of this regulation, require that the independence of your journal should be upheld, as its whole value consists in the perfect freedom with which it treats all subjects of public importance, and this writer should consider that your valuable paper is not "*exclusively*" patronised by the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, but that the agriculturists of the whole country look to its columns for the *most liberal* doctrines. This correspondent accuses me of being ungenerous because I broadly charged (and not insinuated as stated by him) that the society was supported in part by citizens of other counties, and that injustice was practised upon non-residents by receiving their *subscriptions*, and then refusing to place them on a footing with their own citizens; and in commenting upon this charge H. G. W. says "that he is sure the public will be surprised to learn, after my heralding so bold an assertion to the world, that the society has but three members out of the city and county." Now I confess when I came to this part of his communication I trembled in every limb, and feared that I had committed some heinous offence, for which I was to be entirely annihilated, but I feel confident that the readers of this furious flare-up must have been quite as much astonished as I was to find, after the smoke had cleared away, that it was entirely a *sham affair*, as the writer admitted, in the very next sentence, the truth of my statement, because I do suppose that even if there are only three members (as stated by H. G. W.) out of the county and city, that still the society is in *part* supported by those three members, and after making this admission it was very surprising that he should state that the society "looks to Baltimore county and city *exclusively* for its support." Now, sir, I rather think "that the public will be astonished at *his* bold assertions," when it is known that the society or some of its members invited the support of many, if not all the non-residents on the ground, and if they only succeeded in obtaining that of three individuals, it was owing to their very illiberal exclusion of all but their own citizens from the rights which ought to belong to all members. I stated before and I again state, that there was no published by-laws of the society excluding non-

residents from competition for premiums, and the mere assertion of H. G. W. that "he thinks he could point out such a by-law, if he had the constitution at hand," is no answer to the charge. In conclusion I would inform H. G. W., in the most perfect good *humor*, that fine animals should never be exposed to the vicissitudes of November weather, and that unless they can procure the protection of at least a "shed," at such exhibitions, they had better remain at home.

PHILO-JUSTICE.

COAL ASHES—CULTURE OF CORN.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

SIR—I do really accord with Mr. Skinner's remarks, that if we are informed of the forks in our road it would often prevent our going astray. I think it is some twelve years ago, that I saw in that celebrated work published weekly in your city for the last 30 years, Niles' Register, and when anthracite coal began to become generally used, a statement, that another valuable quality attached to them was, the enriching qualities of the ashes, when applied to poor land. A large manufacturer in my neighborhood, Messrs. Ellicott, had banks of the ashes which lay in their way, and I was permitted to haul as many as I pleased. I put two carts to work, and as I go in for manures, &c. I thought I had almost opened a mine, and I do assure you I hauled very liberally of them, determining to give them a trial. I put them in several situations on my farm, and have cultivated the fields ever since, using my usual course independent of the ashes, and I really cannot perceive any difference upon this side, or upon that, in the crops grown, and so little opinion have I of their great effects, that I, since that period, have used in each winter, more or less of the anthracite coal in my house, and am not careful where they throw the ashes. True, my garden is handy, and they throw the same upon the squares, yet when I plant upon the squares, I have to use the usual manures, so that I think they are not what they are cracked up to be.*

I am truly gratified to see the results of some of our Maryland farmers in the growth of corn; for my own part I cannot make my crop of the white flint corn average me over 8 barrels, but perhaps it is owing to my mode of cultivation, which I have pursued for the last four years, i. e. plowing in the fall all that grows upon the ground after the first mowing of clover, in June, and if I use my manure, not to plow until spring and turn it under—in either case, I am very particular not to disturb either the manure or the stuff turned in in the fall. In the spring I harrow, and then with a small one horse bar-share plow list by throwing two furrows together as near 4 feet apart as possible; then when I plant, with the same plow cross at as near 4 feet as possible, planting with 3 grains in the hill, and the reason I use so little is, that I like my corn when it first comes up to meet with as little to impede its growth as possible, hence the small number of grains, as every farmer who grows clover to cut in June in this region of country, knows what work it is to thin out his corn, if there should not be some rainy weather just at the time his corn ought to be thinned; when the corn is up about 3 or 4 inches in height, we commence by running a large V harrow with the first tooth knocked out, as the horses can walk each side of the corn row, and the harrow works the rows without tearing it up, if the driver holds the harrow steady; the horses then follow and give it a little weeding—we then immediately after this operation commence with the cultivators and cultivate it each way until some heavy rain and wind, which usually happens, disturbs the stalks and puts a stop to our work, consequently our fields are kept perfectly level—This is my mode. I used to plow and plow, but have given it up as quite unnecessary, and I believe injurious, and my ground is not of a light kind, some of it very stiff, but I

[* The result of our correspondent's experiment is so different from our own, that we are disposed to think that he either applied his ashes in too large quantities, or that they were injured by some quality they imbibed from the iron with which the coal was used as fuel; this latter cause could have been corrected by the use of lime, which would have converted the deleterious substances into gypsum. We think however that our correspondent has but little cause to complain of the yield of his corn, for it is within a fraction of a pint to the hill, and we have no doubt that had he planted it 4 by 2 instead of 4 by 4, that he would have nearly doubled the product.]

treat all alike. I might give you my views for my course but they would occupy too much space; suffice it to say I do not approve of cutting the roots of corn by the plow at any period of its growth, or expose the vegetable matter that is plowed under, to the sun; if the roots of the corn finds it, it is my object. The summer of '41 was not a favorable year for corn in my neighborhood, and many made but a short crop, yet my corn maintained its color, and was, under all the circumstances, I think, more productive than any field in my neighborhood with equal strength of soil, for I used no manure upon my corn that year, nor had the field had any manure for several years, except a very light dressing of lime, say 50 bushels of slackened to the acre.

J. T.

FARM CONTENT, NEAR WESTMINISTER, Dec. 9th.
To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir:—In a communication in your last number, from our friend J. S. Skinner, Esq. he says, (alluding to the fork which I used in working my corn) "I only wish he had plainly described what sort of a "fork" that was, and how was it appended to his shovel plough?" At the time I thought this implement was generally known, as it is common in my neighborhood, but since thinking over the matter I had partly come to the determination to send you a rough drawing of it; Mr. Skinner's request has confirmed that determination. The implement was first introduced by my father (Col. I. Shriver) some 15 years ago, and he always attached great importance to its use. I think it better calculated for the last working of corn than the subsoil plough, as the latter would cut the roots too much, at this stage of its growth (when it is about three feet high.) The subsoil plough I would consider a better implement at an earlier period. I did not set down, however, to compare the merits of the two implements, which I could not do if I were disposed, as I have neither used nor seen used the subsoil plough.

I annex a rough drawing of the "corn fork" mentioned in my last communication, which needs little explanation.

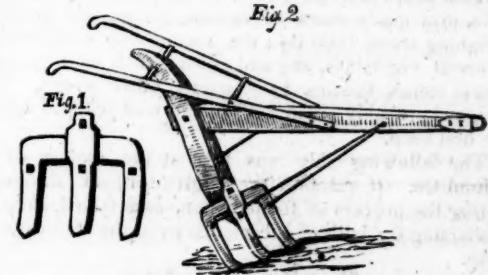


Fig. 1. represents a front view of the fork itself, which is made of iron 3 inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; the teeth should be 14 inches long, and the whole fork 16 inches broad. The middle prong must be made very strong when it is attached to the leg.

Fig. 2. is the plough with the fork appended to it. It is attached to the plough by ten screws, the same as a shovel. In rocky ground there is great strain on the outside prongs occasionally, and to obviate this difficulty I had them secured by half inch rods, screwed to the outer prongs four inches from the upper corner, and secured to the beam by staples. The points of the prongs are made in the shape of cultivator teeth. If you think this implement worthy of notice in your valuable paper, you are at liberty to use it in any manner you please.

Yours truly,

AUGS. SHRIVER.

Distemper in Dogs—We published in a late number a remedy for this disease, copied from the Southern Planter. We have often succeeded in curing the disease, by administering doses of salt as recommended therein; we have, however, whenever we discovered a constipation of the bowels to supervene, given every other day boluses of castile soap, with the very best effects. If castile soap cannot be had, brown soap will answer equally well, the object being action upon the intestinal viscera. In obstinate cases, where the discharge from the nostrils is obstructed, or the cough heavy and tight, we have always found the patient greatly relieved by introducing a seton in the loose skin just back of the head; which operation is performed by threading a coarse darning needle with a double thread of coarse yarn, and running it through the

skin and confining it by a tie. The thread must be moved every morning to keep up irritation, and encourage a discharge of the viscid matter, which should be daily washed off with a little warm water and soap.

From the Albany Cultivator.

BOMMER'S METHOD OF MAKING MANURE.

We invite attention to the annexed Report of Dr. Beck, on Bommer's Method of preparing Manure. From a careful examination of the specifications and directions furnished by Mr. Bommer, as well as from a personal examination of the process, from the forming of the heap to its opening, we are convinced that the method must prove valuable, and the manure so prepared of the best quality. There are many farms on which immense quantities of coarse grass, thistles, sedge, flags, and other weeds, are annually grown, of which no use can be profitably made—all these, and with them the large piles of straw which are heaped round many barns to cause them to decay, may by this method be expeditiously and cheaply converted into the best of manure—the cost of the materials which the farmer will have to purchase, being only from fifteen to twenty cents per cord, and the labor only such as is necessary to form a compost heap of any kind.

Report on Bommer's Process of Making Vegetable Manure by Fermentation.

At the request of Mr. Bommer, the undersigned were present on the 14th September, at the preparation of the materials used by him for making the above manure. As Mr. Bommer's process is patented, it will of course not be expected that the committee can go into details further than what he himself makes public. They have, however, no hesitation in saying that the materials mentioned in his specification were all used; that the experiment was in every respect fairly made; and that the whole is evidently conducted on the most approved chemical principles.

Two heaps were prepared; the first made of dry materials, principally straw of various grains, and probably weighing about 1000 lbs.; the second was composed of ligneous vegetables, dry and green—such as cornstalks, potato stems, thistles, and various other weeds. This weighed probably about 450 lbs. and was propped against the first heap.

The following table was kept at the request of the committee. It exhibits the degree of heat developed during the process of fermentation, ascertained daily by immersing the bulb of a thermometer in the centre of each heap.

First Heap—Dry Straw.

	Degrees.
Sept. 15, at 6 o'clock P. M.	76
" 16, at 7 o'clock A. M.	87
" at 6 o'clock P. M.	90
" 17, at 7 o'clock A. M.	96
" at 6 o'clock P. M.	98
" 18, at 8 o'clock A. M.	103
" 19, at 5 o'clock P. M.	95
" 20, at 7 o'clock A. M.	102
" at 6 o'clock P. M.	107
" 21, at 7 o'clock A. M.	113
" at 6 o'clock P. M.	117
" 22, at 7 o'clock A. M.	126
" 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.	112
" 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.	123
" 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.	137
" 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.	152
" 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.	116
" 28, at 9 o'clock A. M.	122

Second Heap—Green Stuff.

	Degrees.
Sept. 16, at 6 o'clock P. M.	80
" 17, at 7 o'clock A. M.	109
" at 6 o'clock P. M.	127
" 18, at 8 o'clock A. M.	161
" 19, at 5 o'clock P. M.	136
" 20, at 7 o'clock A. M.	152
" at 6 o'clock P. M.	161
" 21, at 7 o'clock A. M.	173
" at 6 o'clock P. M.	178
" 22, at 7 o'clock A. M.	184
" 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.	142
" 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.	157
" 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.	182
" 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.	201
" 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.	138
" 28, at 9 o'clock A. M.	146

The fermentation was discontinued Sept. 28, when the heaps were opened for exhibition. The committee examined them on the 8th of October, and are quite satisfied that the result is a satisfactory one. The heap formed of 1000 lbs. dry straw was found to contain by measurement 225 solid feet, or one cord and three quarters, estimated to weigh 4000 lbs. The material furnished must prove a valuable manure; and the more so, as it employs many articles now worthless or deleterious. In all matters of this nature, experience is of course worth more than mere theory; but it will be a matter of great disappointment if a process combining as this does, an application of the most correct chemical principles, with the employment of the most efficient agent, does not in due time become a favorite with the farmer.

T. R. BECK, Ch'mn.

Mr. Bommer states in his prospectus, that the merits of his method essentially consist in the four following important points:

- In being able to reduce in a short time, all kinds of straw and ligneous weeds to a rich, unctuous and durable manure, such as wheat straw, barley, rye, buckwheat, and other black grains; stalks of Indian corn, rice and other plants; dried or green potato tops, leaves, stalks, and roots of all kinds of plants; green or dried reeds, green rushes, sea weeds, heather broom, stubble, in fact every thing belonging to the vegetable kingdom, and a great many other things lying about farms which are often allowed to go to waste. Even the ground itself may be converted into the best manure or compost.

- In the combination or alliance of secundating substances, the use of which when separated would not and could not produce the desired effect.

- In the production of a very considerable quantity of nutritious water, which, when combined with other ingredients, forming less, furnishes the farmer with a fertilizing liquid, the commixture of which in either vegetable or mineral substances, gives a manure of the richest kind.

- In the production of a quantity of nitrate of lime and caustic potash; of ammonia and saltpetre—four substances which modern chemistry has found to contain the most secundating properties possible.

VALUE OF URINE AS MANURE.

Experiments of C. Alexander.

The following extract transferred from the Farmer's Magazine to that spirited and valuable agricultural work, Young's Letters of Agricola, is so important and instructive that I subjoin it:

This intelligent farmer, Charles Alexander, near Peebles, Scotland, had long been impressed with the great importance of the urine of cattle as a manure; and he set about to discover, by a long and well conducted series of experiments, the best method of collecting and applying it. He began by digging a pit contiguous to the feeding-stall, but distinct altogether from that which was appropriated for the reception of the dung. The dimensions of this pit, according to his own account, were 36 feet square, and 4 feet deep, surrounded on all sides by a wall; and the solid contents were 192 yards. Having selected the nearest spot where he could find loamy earth, and this he always took from the surface of some field under cultivation, he proceeded to fill it: and found that, with three men and two horses, he could easily accomplish 28 cubic yards per day: and the whole expense of transporting the earth did not exceed £41.16s. When the work was complete, he levelled the surface of the heap, in a line with the mouth of the sewer, which conducted the urine from the interior of the building, on purpose that it might be distributed with regularity, and might saturate the whole from top to bottom. The quantity conveyed to it, he estimates at about 800 gallons: but as this calculation was founded partly on conjecture, for he measured not the liquor, it will be better and more instructive to furnish the DATA, that are certain and incontrovertible. The urine was supplied by 14 cattle, weighing about 24 stone each, and kept there for five months on fodder and turnips. The contents of the pit produced 288 loads, allowing 2 cubic yards to be taken out in 3 carts; and he spread 40 of these on each acre, so that this urine in five months, and from fourteen cattle, produced a compost sufficient for the fertilization of seven acres of land. He states further, that he had tried this experiment for ten years, and had indiscriminately used in the same field either the rotted cow dung, or the saturated earth; and in all the stages of the crop, he had never been able to discover any perceptible difference. But what is still more wonderful, he

found that his compost lasted in its effects as many years as his best putrescent manure; and he therefore boldly avers, that a load of each is of equivalent value.

"Conclusions of vast importance are deducible from this statement; and I cannot resist the feeling, of placing them in a strong and advantageous light. They speak a volume of instruction; and if we are willing to learn, they must lead to a very material alteration in the construction of our barns. It appears, then, that in five months, each cow discharges urine which, when absorbed by loam, furnishes manure of the richest quality, and most durable effects, for half an acre of ground. The dung-pit, which contained all the excrementitious matter of the 14 cattle, as well as the litter employed in bedding them, and which was kept separate for the purpose of the experiment, only furnished during the same period 240 loads, and these, at the same rate, could only manure 6 acres. The aggregate value of the urine therefore, when compared with that of the dung, was in the ratio of 7 to 6; so that we are borne out by these premises in this extraordinary inference, that the putrescible liquor which in this province, and under the management of our farmers, is wasted and annihilated as far as regards any useful purpose, is intrinsically worth more than the dung, as an efficacious and permanent dressing: and if we take into consideration, that this latter manure is not treated with any skill and judgment, it will not seem surprising, that the culture of white crops has never been carried here to any extent, since we have despised and neglected the only means of creating them."

[From the Farmers' Cabinet.]

THE COB AND CORN CRUSHER.

At the late meeting of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, there was exhibited a machine for crushing or grinding the cob with the corn for cattle provender; a most valuable improvement, and well deserving the favorable notice of every one engaged in the pursuits of husbandry. It has by some been questioned, whether the cob alone contains sufficient nutriment to render it worth the labour and expense of grinding; but with me there is no doubt about it, and it is only a matter of surprise that every one should not long ago have been convinced of the fact by experiment, which might easily be made by boiling crushed cobs in water for some hours, when, on straining off the water and setting it to cool, it will be found to form a jelly.

At the above mentioned meeting, I had the pleasure of conversing with the intelligent inventor of the machine, Mr. Bryerly: he is a tanner, and the cob-crusher is made after the plan of his bark-mill. On inquiry relating to the quantity of nutriment contained in the corn cob, he informed me, that near his bark-mill was a heap of cobs that had been thrown out as useless, when a poor woman of the neighborhood, whose only cow was almost the only means she had of supporting her family, came to ask for some cobs, and that he would pass them through the bark-mill as food for the cow; this he did, and his petitioner came regularly after, during the winter, to get her supply of crushed cobs. At the end of the season, he went to see the cow, and found her in the finest condition, her owner assuring him that she had been fed entirely on the crushed cobs, boiled in her iron pot, by which she had been enabled to support almost entirely, herself and children, by the sale of the finest milk and butter ever seen!

In an essay on Indian corn, by P. A. Browne, Esq., see p. 187, 2nd vol. of Cabinet, it is said, "The cob may be ground to fatten cattle, and an oil may be extracted from it." It is also said, "Peter Miner, of Albemarle co., Virginia, made the following experiment: he had ten bushels of meal of the corn and cob ground together, weighing 367 lbs., and ten bushels of pure corn meal subjected to the process of distillation, and the result was, 18 gallons of spirit from the latter, and 13 gallons from the former. Now, if the corn cobs had been destitute of all value, the product of the former, estimating the quantity of pure corn meal at five bushels; which is the general rule, to allow one half in bulk to the cob, ought to have been nine gallons only; but thirteen gallons having been obtained, four of them must have been extracted from the cob." It is worthy of a passing remark, it is added in a note at the bottom of the page: "If they wish to cultivate Indian corn for fodder alone, or for making sugar, they can deprive it of the power of going to ear, and make it throw all the juices into the stalks and leaves."

I have witnessed many instances of the advantages resulting from grinding the cob with the corn, and have

never known a person who had tried it, dissatisfied with the result; it is they only, who know nothing about it who object to it: at any rate the ground cob must be as good as bran, and an addition of one or two thousand bushels of bran to the means of feeding stock during the winter, would not be thought lightly of by any, one would suppose. It has been remarked, the cob is peculiarly adapted and conveniently situated for grinding and mixing with the corn; assimilating with it, and forming a meal peculiarly congenial to the health of animals; giving just the due proportion of coarse food to mix with the fine; a necessary consideration in the feeding of stock; and withal so cheaply supplied, that one is at a loss to conceive how the thing has so long been neglected. The objection to grinding the cob with the corn while it is new, could be obviated, by kiln-drying the ears the fore part of the season; but this would not be requisite more than a couple months or so, after harvest, as by that time the ears will be sufficiently dry, so as to allow them to be ground, without danger that the meal would ferment in the bin. I remember a correspondent in a former number of the Cabinet observes, that Mr. Alex. Cooper, of Jersey, has long been in the custom of grinding the cob with the corn, and that his stock is remarkable for health and condition; and from late inquiry, I find that he still continues the practice with perfect satisfaction. While on a late visit to one of the same family at Camden the last week, I observed the same mode of feeding carried out to a considerable extent, and with complete success; the meal having been ground so fine, that no one without close examination would have the idea, that it was aught but meal from clean corn. It is a great loss to the country that every mill is not fitted for the purpose of grinding the cob with the corn when desirable,—would our millers think seriously about it.

R. DENHAM.

Berks Co., Nov. 18, 1842.

Preparation of Night Soil—The value of night soil, and its preparations, consists in the great quantity of ammonia or nitrogen it contains, in which it exceeds all other animal substances, bones excepted. The following, which we find in the Farmer's Magazine, (says the Albany Cultivator,) is a plain and easy method of preparing this manure, in such a manner that its value shall be fully retained, while the offensive odor is effectually destroyed:

"To every 100 lbs. of night soil, add 7 lbs. of sulphate of lime (gypsum,) in powder; a double decomposition will ensue, and the result will be, instead of sulphate of lime and carbonate of ammonia, carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia, the latter a soluble salt that cannot be volatilized. It may now be mixed with other compost, or dried any way thought proper, and applied to the roots of the vegetable, to be again transformed into bread, butter, cheese," &c. It is probable that the mixture of the gypsum, as recommended above, thoroughly with the night soil, and then incorporating it with compost, will be found the best method in which it can be used by the farmer.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs—Upwards of 3000 head of Live Hogs have come into market from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio during the week and nearly all have been sold at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$3.62 per 100 lbs, principally however at \$3.50. The extremes paid show a decline of about 12¢ cents per 100 lbs, since this day week.

Killed Pork.—The supplies received by waggons have been rather more extensive this week and prices have ruled a shade higher. We note sales yesterday of a strictly prime article suitable for family use at \$4, and of some not so good at \$4.75 per 100 lbs.

Cloverseed.—We continue to quote fair to strictly prime parcels at \$3.50 to \$4—with sales. The receipts by wagons continue very limited, and the quality of the small parcels that reach the market is generally very inferior. We note a sale from wagon of a lot of very common quality at \$3.25.

Flax seed.—There is no demand for the article from store. Parcels are selling from wagons at \$1.25 per bushel.

Molasses.—Small sales of Matanzas at 18 cts. and of Porto Rico at 19a20 cts.

Sugar.—We are not advised of any transactions of moment this week. We note the receipt of a cargo of new crop New Orleans, now landing, but as yet we have no sales to report.

Tobacco.—The market has been quite dull this week and the transactions very limited. The better descriptions only are wanted, and as the receipts are very light buyers find but little inducement to enter the market. We continue our quotations, which must be considered nominal, as lower prices will have to be submitted to in order to effect sales:—Inferior and common Maryland \$2.50a3.50; middling to good \$4a6;

good \$6.50a8; and fine \$8a12. We quote Ground Leaf at \$3a7, demand confined to finer sorts, and sales limited. In Ohio we hear of nothing doing, and quote nominally as follows:—Common to middling \$3.50a4.50, good \$5a6; fine red and wavy \$6.50a10, fine yellow \$7.50a10, and extra wavy \$11a13. The inspections comprise 309 hds. Maryland, and 36 hds. Ohio—total 345 hds.

Naval Stores.—Sales of Tar at \$1.50 per bbl. and of No. 1 Soap Rosin at \$3 per bbl.

Cattle.—The offerings of Beef cattle at the Scales this morning amounted to 600 head, and the sales to butchers and packers to 450 head. The prices paid show no change since this day week. We quote the extremes at \$1.76 for inferior to \$2.374 per 100 lbs. for prime on the hoof, which is equal to \$3.50a4.75, net as in quality. About 150 head remain in the market unsold.

Flour.—Sales of Howard street Flour of good standard brands were made from store on Saturday to the extent of 400a500 bbls at \$4.064. To-day other sales have been made at the same price, and also a sale at \$4.09. Holders however generally ask \$4.124.—The wagon price is unsettled.

Susquehanna Flour is held at \$4.25.

A sale of 400 bbls. City Mills Flour to-day at \$4.184. Holders generally ask \$4.25, and some are not willing to sell even at that price.

Grain.—We continue to quote Md. red Wheats at 80a90 cts—the latter for strictly prime lots. Other sorts sell lower as in quality. Sales of both white and yellow Corn at 41 cts. and a lot of Eastern Shore of Md. Rye at 47 cts. Sales of Md. Oats at 22a23 cts.

Provisions.—We are not advised of any transactions and quote the asking price nominally as before viz. old Mess Pork at \$8.50a\$9; No. 1 at \$7a7.25; Prime at \$6.50a7; new Baltimore packed Mess Beef at \$8a8.50; No. 1 at \$6 a \$7; Prime at \$4.50a\$5; prime western assorted Bacon at 5a6 cts; Sides and Shoulders at 5a5¢ cents, and Hams at 7 a 9 cents, as in quality. The last sales of new No. 1 Lard both Western and Baltimore were at 7¢ cents. We quote Glades Butter No. 1 at 12a15 cents; No 2 at 9a12¢ cents and No. 3 at 6a8 cents, in very limited demand.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

The subscriber offers his services to the Agriculturists of the State, for the purpose of examining and analyzing their soils, advising the different kinds of manure, compost, and quantity and condition of lime to be used, the forming of compost of the material found on the land, with such other information as may present itself after the examination.

The charges will be in proportion to the time required for travelling and examination.

The different kinds of salts required in forming the different kinds of manure, with direction for its use, can be furnished, so as to enable the agriculturist to supply himself with the quantity of manure he may require in a few days, and at half the cost in making it in the stable yard.

The subscriber intends delivering a course of Lectures, as connected with Agriculture and the Arts. The instruction will be given first by Lectures, after which questions will be asked and experiments will be made by each individual, so that the subject can be understood either by hearing, seeing, tasting, smelling or feeling, which will bring the science within the reach of every individual.

The Lectures will commence on Monday, the 5th of December, at No. 53, Sharp street, near Pratt st. All letters post paid addressed to the subscriber, corner of Pratt and Sharp sts. will meet with attention. Individuals can receive private instruction. Terms for instruction will be from Three to Ten Dollars.

Nov. 23. WM. BAER.

BARNABY & MOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. 1842. The First Premium, a Silver Cup, and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N.Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes". The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$10, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 1/2 inches, by moving the catches in the cross piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Riddling, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 2, 45lb. at \$7. No. 3, wt. 70 lbs. \$10—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Cultor, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shin Pieces, 12¢ Cents.

DENAD & DANIEDS, corner Monument and North sts. who having purchased Mott & Co's interest, are now sole owners. B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimore, Nov 23, 1842

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

IMPORTED DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

He was selected in England by Col. J. H. Powell as an animal of the best blood to be procured, is owned by a Company in a neighboring State, and is only parted with on account of making a cross with his get; he is 5 years old, and will be sold a bargain.

Also some very fine Durhams of all ages, at a rate to suit the times. Apply to no 30 S SANDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. This is not puffing, for it can be and has been made manifest. The price of the crusher is \$40.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairing to Agricultural or any other kind of machinery at the shortest notice.

Horse-shoeing and blacksmith work in general, done in the neatest and strongest manner, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sands at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber.

au 24 WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt. co. Md.

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

au 24

EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED PLOUGH WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented a PLOUGH, with the above named peculiarities, viz: with a concave Landside and double share. The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st, That it will be kept in repair at considerably less expense than other Ploughs in use:—2d, That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing:—3d, he believes that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public, and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the Davis' 10 inch, as made by me.

J. S. EASTMAN,
Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

fe 23

WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

PORSCHE, Va. June 6th, 1842

Mr. James Murray.

Dear Sir: As you wish to know what your hand crusher will grind by horse power, I now state to you what I have done since I bought it. With one horse I have ground 10 bushels in one hour and a quarter, and my small black boy can grind 6 bushels per hour all day through. In my opinion it is an excellent machine.

Yours,

WM. FORBES.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, Oct. 31st, 1842.

Mr. James Murray.

Dear Sir: After a full examination and trial of the small Corn and Cob Crusher I bought from you, it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to the farmers generally, as such a machine has long been wanted—and I think the wishes of the farmers are fully met in your valuable improvement. My overseer says that it ground a half bushel of dry corn in two minutes with one mule.

Yours,

RICHARD FRISBY.

DEVON STOCK FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.

A gentleman near this city being overstocked, and not wishing to winter so many cattle as he has now on hand, offers for sale the following blooded animals at the prices annexed—

1 full blooded Devon Bull, 13 months old; 2 Full bred Devon Heifers, one 13, the other 20 months old, all represented as hand-some well formed animals, and in fine order.—The three will be sold for \$100. Apply at this office to d 21 S SANDS.

FOR SALE—JACK SLICK—BERKSHIRE BOAR,

Sired by that celebrated imported boar "Sam Slick," of Mr. Bennett, of Albany, now 2 years old, and will vie with any for size and usefulness. Apply to de 21 S SANDS.

BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber having more stock than he wishes to retain on his farm, will dispose of a number of them at the following moderate prices if immediate application be made.

SNOW DROP, Durham heifer, white, 27 mos. old, now in calf by my premium bull Mohican—price \$15.

STRAWBERRY, Durham heifer, 24 months old; sire Defiance 3d, in calf by Mohican—price \$45.

CHERRY, half Durham, 20 months old, sire Defiance 3d, out of my celebrated butter cow—price \$25.

CLARA, 7-8 Durham 6 yrs. old, in calf by Mohican; this cow has a cut teat, and on that account will be sold for \$30; her last calf brought \$40.

LILY, Holstein and Devon, 3 years old, in calf by Mohican; her gr. dam was imported by Col. Tenant, and was one of the most celebrated milkers of her day—price 40 dols.

SIDNEY, full bred Devon, 3 years old last spring, in calf by Mohican; her first calf sold at 4 weeks old for 25 dols. Price 50.

PEACH BLOSSOM, full bred Devon, 3 years old last spring, in calf by Mohican; price 50 dols.

MOHICAN, premium bull, half Durham and Devon, sire Defiance 3d, 18 months old; Defiance is out of Mr. Whitaker's stock, and was sold at 2½ years old for 225 dols. Price 40 dols.

LUCY, half Durham and half Devon heifer, 20 months old, sire Defiance 3d; this heifer took the second premium at Baltimore Co. Cat & Show in October last. Price 40 dols.

ROSE BUD, full bred Durham, sire Defiance 3d, 9 mo. old, \$40. Also two pair premium Berkshire Pigs yet remaining on hand, price 10 dols. per pair. J. B. H. FULTON.

Orders left with Mr. S. SANDS, will be attended to. d 21 S 3t

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. MOTT & CO. South east corner of Ebor and Forest st. near the Bel-air market,

Old Town, Baltimore, Md.

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Proutry's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair.—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from \$22 to \$25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extra set of teeth \$1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, \$4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c. Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power \$25

Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, 35 to 40

Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15 to 75

Portable and Stationary Horse Powers 75 to 150

Bell sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12 to 20

Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20 to 35

Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4

horse power. Any other machines built to order.

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mill, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber.

JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

May 28

CORN SHELLERS, CRUSHERS, STRAW CUTTERS,

&c. &c.

Prices reduced in proportion to the present rate of labour and materials. &c.

The subscribers offer for Sale, Goldsborough's Corn Sheller and Husking Machine,—warranted to shell or husk and shell 700 bushels of Corn per day by the power of two Horses.

Baldwin's Corn Sheller with blower attached—This machine with the power of two horses will shell and clean ready for market 400 bushels of corn per day.

Baldwin's Corn & Cob Crusher,—warranted to grind 25 or 30 bushels of Corn & Cob per hour, and put in fine order for feeding stock. This is the most durable, simple in construction, and most powerful of any Crusher made in this Country, and best adapted for extensive farming establishments. The power of two horses is required to drive it.

Straw Cutters, Cylindrical Improved—There are four sizes of these machines, which combine all the late improvements;—400 to 2000 bushels of hay, straw, cornstalks, &c. can be cut by them per day. Also, common Treadle, Evans' patent, and several other kinds STRAW CUTTERS, at low prices.

IN STORE,

Horse Powers, 2 sizes

Treshing Machines, do

Vegetable Cutters

Fanning Mills, 2 sizes

Churns, 3 sizes

Lime Spreaders

Grindstones, hung on friction rollers

Garden and Field SEEDS, a large and general assortment

TREES and PLANTS

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. and CO.

no 30 Manufacturers & Seedsmen, 60 Light st.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop; by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next year's crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9

OBED HUSSEY**BENTLEY'S AGRICULTURAL STEAM GENERATOR**

MANUFACTURED BY BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.,

Manufacturers of Bentley's Corrugated Steam Boilers, Baltimore, Md. for steaming Corn Stalks, Hay, Potatoes, Boiling water, &c.

It is also highly recommended to Tanners for steaming Leathers, also for various manufacturing and mechanical purposes, where steam or large quantities of hot water is required. This article is made wholly of iron, and was got up expressly to meet the wants of the Agricultural community, and it is confidently believed that for simplicity, durability, economy in money, fuel, time, and room combined its equal has not been offered to the public. It possesses all the principles of the most approved Tubular Locomotive Boilers, for saving of fuel, while the construction is such that one of equal size, strength and durability that has heretofore cost \$100, or more, is now offered at \$45. It is operated equally well with Anthracite coal as with wood, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure.—Prices No. 1 \$45, considered of capacity enough for ordinary Farm purposes; No. 2 \$60, No. 3 \$75.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.

McCauley's Brewery, Holliday, st. near Pleasant.

We have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, viz.—David Barnum, Esq City Hotel; Captain Jackson, warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, and Doct. Robt Dorsey of Edw., where they can be seen in operation.

Agents, J. F. Callan, Esq. Washington City; Capt. John Brooks, Upper Marlboro', Prince Georges' Co. Md. where samples can be seen. For numerous testimonials in favor of the above call on the manufacturers or their agents.

N. B. B. R. & Co., are also agents for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers.

do. 7

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price. sp. 22 Sm

E. J. COOPER.

SAXONY EWES.

A flock of 50 or 60 Saxony Ewes, of the very finest quality, bred by one of the most eminent breeders in Maryland, (and whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee of his stock being the best,) is offered for sale, in lots or to suit purchasers, at \$4 per head. Apply to Nov 23.

SAMUEL SANDS.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and

4 ft. saw, \$300

Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks, 125

Post Morticing Auger, 15

Bands, 10

Horse Power of great strength, 200

Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb. 65

Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb. 75

Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb. 25

Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb. 150

Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cologne stones, 150

Do. 3 ft. do. 150

Belts for the same, 175

Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs. 15

Tobacco Press complete, portable, 5

Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw, 3500

Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments, 1100

If made of iron, 3000

Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments 150

Tenoning Machine 200

Vertical Saw 125

Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters, 25

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP FOR SALE.

Two Rams and two Ewes of the purest South Down breed of Sheep. These Sheep were brought from England to Maryland in the autumn of 1840, by Dr. Macaulay, and the following testimonies will show the pedigree and exceeding purity of the blood.

The South Down Sheep were purchased for Dr. Macaulay of Baltimore, at the request of James Alexander Esq. of Somer Hill, England, by his agent, Mr. Thomas Waters of Stratford, Sub-castle, Salisbury. They were part of the flock of Mr. Northeast, of Tedworth Wiltshire. Mr. Waters in a letter to Dr. Macaulay, says,

"I have much pleasure in informing you that I have selected a Ram for you which I consider of the purest South Down breed, and have this morning received a letter, from the same person I bought the Ram of, to say, he has selected six Ewes for me, from his own stock, also,—he is the first breeder we have in this part of the country, and probably in any other part of England, of the purest South Down Blood. The price of the Ram No. 16, is thirty guineas, and the six Ewes forty five shillings each, which I consider moderate."

The following is Mr. Northeast's letter to Mr. Waters, on the Pedigree of the Ram and Ewes purchased from him.

Tedworth, Sept. 14th, 1840.

My dear Sir.—I have this morning looked out for you six Ewes, which I think match well, and will please you. Four of them are six teeth and two are two teeth, and the Ram No. 16, will look like one of the family. No. 16 was bred from one of my best Ewes, and the Ewe having two, bred both up to weaning time. He was got by Mr. Elliman's No. 15, which was let this year by auction at sixty three guineas, and is considered the best sheep in England; he is now hired by Lord Huntingfield and Mr. Crips of Gedgrov.

For the last few years I have averaged my Ewes cull and best at 41s. 6d. that is, best at 42 and rest at 40s. each, and I trust you will not think I overcharge you by naming 45s. each, for the 6 best, as I shall expect to get about 42 for those left.

I remain, my dear sir, yours very truly,

THOMAS B. NORTHEAST.

Mr. Thomas Waters,
Stratford Sub-castle.

The Rams or Ewes will be sold separate or together, at the wish of the purchaser. For a view of the sheep, or terms, apply to JACOB WOLFF Esq. at this farm, adjoining Randalls town near the Liberty Road.

Sep. 28

**ISABELLA GRAPE VINES,**

Of proper age for forming vineyards, propagated from and containing all the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over ten years has conferred on the vineyards at Croton Point, near Sing Sing, N. Y. are now offered to the public. Those who may purchase will receive such instructions as will enable them to cultivate the Grape with entire success, [provided their locality is not too far North]. All communications, post paid, addressed to R. T. Underhill, M. D., No. 400 Broadway, New York, will receive attention. He feels quite confident that he has so far ameliorated the character and habits of the grapevines in his vineyards and nurseries, by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., that they will generally ripen well and produce good fruit when planted in most of the Northern, all the Western, Middle and Southern States.

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